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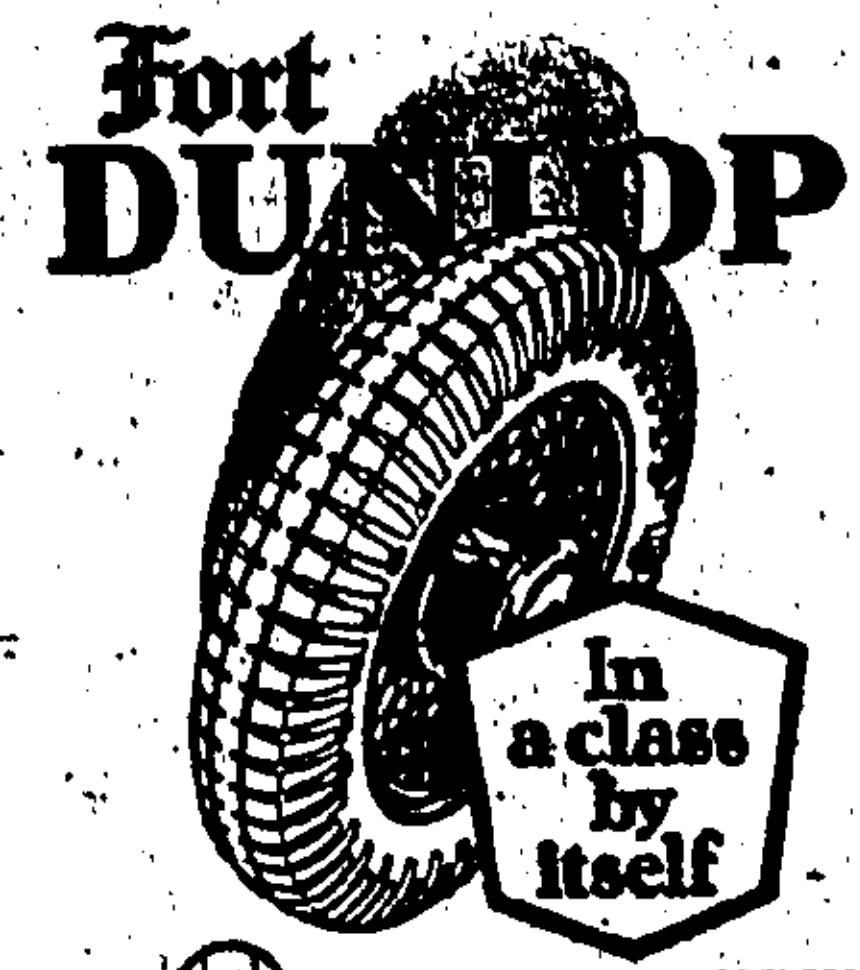
The China Mail

EIGHTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

No. 28,082

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1932.

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SURVEY -- ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD ABOUT A DETAILED REVIEW OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES LEAD TO THE WORLD SECURING THE POSITION OF BRITAIN AND HER DOMINIONS.

London, Yesterday.
The operation of Abnormal Imports Orders has given British industries the greatest impetus since 1921, Mr. Runciman told Commoners to-day. He also declared that Britain suffered in the world trade shrinkage less than any other country, while employment in Britain had, uniquely, increased, nearly half a million in a twelve-month.—Reuter.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The encouraging results of recent surveys of British industries were reviewed by the President of the Board of Trade to-day during a debate in the House of Commons.

Most Highly Industrialised Country in Europe.

He said that Britain was the most highly industrial country in Europe, with commercial activities still the greatest in the world. Britain's trade with Europe represented, until recently, nearly one-third of her foreign trade, but there had been a great shrinkage of European traffic. Britain would have suffered much more, but for the action taken since last August, and they could now look back on the effect of that policy with some satisfaction. The import of large quantities of goods, when the country could most easily afford to dispense with them, had been cut and non-essentials bought from abroad for more pressing needs had been harboured. The Abnormal Imports Orders, of last Winter, appeared to have kept down imports by at least eight million pounds sterling directly, and sixteen or seventeen million pounds sterling indirectly.

Activity in Yorkshire.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire, there was greater activity than for years past, mills having ceased short-time work and many of them were now working overtime.

Cotton Trade Improving.

There were signs of revival in some, although not all, branches of the cotton trade.

Electrical Machinery Doing Well.

The manufacture of electrical machinery was regaining its foreign market, as well as retaining its home customers.

Britain Has Suffered Less Than Other Countries.

If the measure of activities of British trade was taken, on exports alone, it would be found that Britain had suffered less from the world shrinkage than any other country.

Comparison With Other Countries.

There was, it is true, a decrease in the first quarter of this year of eleven million pounds sterling compared with that of the first quarter of last year; but, whereas our diminution had been eleven points, United States shrinkage, taken over the whole of the three months, amounted to more than thirty-five per cent., while Germany fell twenty-one per cent., France thirty-three, and the Netherlands over thirty-four.

THREE BIG LOCAL ESTATES.

Supreme Court Grants Probate of Wills.

MRS. A. M. HAMILTON.

The Supreme Court has granted re-sealing of a certified copy of the probate of the will of Alice Matilda Hamilton, widow, deceased, to the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, solicitor, the lawful attorney of the two executors named in the will.

Estate in the Colony is valued at \$17,100, and net personality at Home is returned at £3,097.10.6.

The testatrix was late of 7, Queen's Parade, Cheltenham, Gloucester, and died on August 17, 1931, at the Royal Nursing Home, Cheltenham.

The executors named are two of the testatrix's daughters, Maude Hamilton, and Evelyn Brooke (widow), both of Cheltenham. The will bequeathes everything to the two executors, another of the testatrix's daughter, Constance Davey, and her son, Andrew Victor Hamilton, of Victoria, British Columbia.

Aged Merchant's Estate.

Estate in Hong Kong valued at \$15,800 was left by Li Tsau-po (otherwise spelt as Lee Chow-po), alias Li Po-tai, alias Li Shing-ho, merchant, who died at the age of 77 years at 28, Hill Road, on November 30, 1929.

Probate of the will has been granted to the testator's second son, Li Ng-cheong, alias Li Tak-choi, merchant, of 61, Bonham Strand West, who is the sole executor named.

The testator's kit fat wife pre-deceased him, and he is survived by a concubine, four sons, four daughters, and several grand-children. The will makes family bequests.

A Village's \$15,000.

Wong Yin, alias Wong Chiu-ting, late of Tai Pe Ho Village, Tolshan, Kwongtung, who died there on October 20, 1931, left estate in the Colony valued at \$15,000.

Probate of the will, which makes family bequests, has been granted to Wong Un Shi, Wong Lau Shi, Wong Yung Shi (all widows), and Wong Yuen-tai, respectively the executors and executor named by testator. They all live at the village where testator died, and their temporary address in Hong Kong is given as 323, Reclamation Street, Mongkok.

ANOTHER PRISONER ESCAPES.

From Lai Chi Kok.

A brief message, circularised at Police Headquarters to-day, states that Keung Siu-leung, detained in Lai Chi Kok Prison since April 5, under the Deportation Ordinance, escaped last night. The disappearance of Keung, who was dressed in dark civilian clothing, was made known this morning. Keung, who was awaiting banishment as an alleged Communist, is still at large.

Certain Depressed Industries. The iron and steel industry, coal, marine engineering and shipbuilding, however, showed no material sign of improvement. Their condition was causing the greatest anxiety, and there appeared to be no chance of a revival in these industries, until there was a market revival in the world's trade.

Fostering Empire Trade.

Referring to the Ottawa Conference, Mr. Runciman said that they would go there with a sentiment strongly in favour of Imperial action. Britain had advantages to give the Dominions and they advantages to give us. Government was already making considerable progress in the sort.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN AUCKLAND.

Civilians Stage Riot and Loot Shops.

\$100,000 DAMAGE.

Auckland, Yesterday.
Fierce rioting and looting, in which hundreds of civilians and twenty-three policemen were injured and a hundred thousand pounds sterling worth of damage was done, broke out when a body of unemployed clashed with the police at the conclusion of a procession of civil servants demonstrating against salary cuts.

Marines from the warship "Phionel" were summoned to quell the disorders. Hitherto twenty men have been arrested.—Reuter.

TWO CHINESE YOUTHS IN TROUBLE.

Theft of Clothing from Hennessy Road House.

BIRCH FOR YOUNGER THIEF.

Mr. Schofield was in humorous vein in the Central Police Court this morning, when dealing with a case in which two Chinese youths, one 15 and the other 18 years of age, were charged with the theft of clothing, the property of Mr. Rew, 160, Hennessy Road.

Inspector F. W. Shafton, prosecuting, said that on the afternoon of April 7, Mrs. Rew left the house.

Returning at night she found the lock on the front door had been removed, and the clothing missing. On April 13, a District watchman, on information received, arrested the first defendant, who was detained for enquiries. This led to the capture of the 18-year-old culprit.

The clothing was all recovered from pawnshops in the district.

No criminal record was known of the first youth, but against the elder of the two, a previous conviction for stealing, for which he served two months' hard labour last year, was proved.

His Worship, in binding the 15-year-old defendant over in a personal bond of \$50 to be of good behaviour for a year, remarked that he would give him 12 strokes with the cane for encouragement.

Second defendant aped when this sentence was passed on his accomplice in crime.

His Worship, observing that second defendant, who seemed to be very amused with the penalty imposed on the first defendant, passed sentence of four months' hard labour, pointing out that he did so, because the defendant went to commit the theft with a smaller boy!

CLOUDY.

The Royal Observatory's report issued this morning stated:

A feeble anticyclone has developed over N. China.

An elongated depression is central over Korea.

Forecast:—N.E. winds; moderate; cloudy.

Rainfall.

For the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day—0.07 inch. Total since January 1—6.81 inches against an average of 8.47 inches—deficit 2.66 inches.

Temperature.

Hong Kong 68

Macao 67

Pratas Island 74

Manila 74

Foochow 60

Amoy 63

Swatow 65

Chefoo 41

Shanghai 53

BRITAIN PAYS UP.

All The World Admires Her Pluck.

HEROIC ACTION.

Shoulders Heavy Burden Unflinchingly.

London, Yesterday.

"All the world, particularly Americans, has watched with admiration the heroic manner in which the Government and people of Great Britain have faced difficulties and not hesitated to add to their already heavy burdens in order to meet their responsibilities towards each other and the world,"

declared Mr. Andrew Mellon in his speech at the Pilgrims dinner this evening.

He said also that he was impressed with the feeling that Britain had turned her most difficult corner, and that she now had the situation well in hand.

Sir John Simon said that Anglo-American feeling had never been friendlier in the history of the two nations and he also said that Britain was firmly resolved to cultivate that happy relationship and use it for the benefit of the whole world.

The Prince of Wales said that Mr. Mellon's appointment was a great gesture on the part of the American people.

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It is learned from Japanese quarters here that difficulty in admitting Dr. Wellington Koo into Manchuria persists, and that a further reason for the failure of the Shanghai negotiations is because the Chinese plenipotentiary was threatened with death by Chinese students, if there were any signs of a dishonourable armistice. The plenipotentiary is reported to have taken refuge in a hospital in the French concession on a plea of illness.

It is understood that the Japanese member of the Assembly Committee of Nineteen will submit to the meeting of the Committee on Saturday the foregoing explanation for the failure of the negotiations.—Reuter.

WHY SHANGHAI CONFERENCE FAILED.

Japanese Version.

ALLEGED STUDENTS' THREAT.

Geneva, Yesterday.

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"SQUATTERS" WHO SQUAT HARD.

Court Orders Demolition of Huts.

DANGER OF A LANDSLIDE.

"If you persist in squatting there, I give you warning now, that this Summer you may be buried under the earth and die like the people did last year," stated Mr. Schofield in the Central Police Court this morning in imposing fines of \$5 or ten days' jail, in default, on each of four Chinese men and four women villagers, who admitted to charges of trespassing on Crown Land at the hillside at Wong Nei Chung.

Prosecuting, Mr. R. E. Stott, of the P.W.D., said that all, but the second and third defendants, squatted on the exact spot, where earth fell last year and killed four people.

This year, he said, they had received information to the effect that the banking in question may slip again. He had warned the defendants on numerous occasions, but his efforts had been laughed at. Last night, in conjunction with the Divisional Inspector of Wanchai, they raided the huts, this being the only method to get these people out.

Mr. Stott went on to say that the second and third defendants occupied land adjacent to the new Jockey Club Stables, but they had made such a mess of the place, that the P.W.D. decided to let the area out. It was found that the permittee had not been enjoying his privileges, owing to these people's persistence in remaining on the area. It was also alleged that the squatters had gone so far as to intimidate the permittee of the garden.

In issuing his warning, Mr. Schofield pointed out to the defendants that the P.W.D. had given them ample time and warning to clear out of the area. He made an order out to the effect that the huts when once demolished, were not to be re-erected.

The first intimation of the alleged movement of the 88th Division came from Mrs. Calvert, the wife of an American doctor, who, according to the "China Press," informed the Municipal Authorities that she had observed the approach of Chinese plain-clothes soldiers to the rear of the Shanghai Sanitarium, on the western outskirts of Shanghai.

It is further reported, that the Chinese forces are gradually and cautiously increasing and, at present, are directly opposite the Japanese positions on the North bank of the Soochow Creek.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

GERMANY MINTING SILVER COINS.

Berlin, Yesterday.

The Council of the Reich has sanctioned the minting of silver coins to the face value of one hundred million marks. This raises the total circulation of coined money to over 1,500,000,000 marks.—Reuter.

88th DIV. ADVANCES

Along Soochow Creek

STRATEGIC POSITION OCCUPIED

Foreign Circles Greatly Perturbed

Shanghai, To-day.

The reported advance of the Chinese 88th Division, along the Soochow Creek, under the cover of night, has created a stir in Foreign circles here.

Foreign military authorities are reticent on the subject, but state that this is an ominous procedure, because the position, now stated to have been occupied, will be strategic for the Chinese to flank the Japanese left wing or to prevent the Japanese advance.

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ROUND HONG KONG'S CINEMA THEATRES

MAIL REVIEWERS.

"THE SLEEPING CARDINAL."

Arthur Wontner gives a really convincing and life-like characterisation of Sherlock Holmes, as visioned by the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in the Gainsborough talkie production "The Sleeping Cardinal," which was screened only recently at the Queen's Theatre, and is now playing at the Star Theatre. Mystery seekers will find this film, which was produced at the Twickenham Studios, full of thrills, there being two murders committed before the investigator of the crime is brought to book.

Ian Fleming, as Dr. Watson, Holmes' bosom friend, gives a splendid portrayal, whilst others of note in the cast are Minnie Rayner, Leslie Perrins, Jane Walsh, Norman McKinnel, William Fazan and Sydney King. It would be most unfair to disclose the real Moriarty here, so see the film for yourself and be thrilled!

The feature attraction is supported by a Gainsborough Gem, featuring the tuneful "Blue Boys" and an "Ideal Cine Magazine," a welcome novelty.

—CIRE.

"BEAU IDEAL."

A greater picture than "Beau Geste" is the sequel "Beau Ideal," now showing at the Queen's Theatre. Taken from P. C. Wren's famous novel of the French Foreign Legion, the story is too well-known to require description. Lavish in its surroundings, Beau Ideal takes one from the arid desert to the Geste home in England and back again to the ranks of the Legion, bringing in its wake romance and adventure. It is the story of the sacrifice of a man for his friend and for the girl they both love. Life with the Penal Battalion is vividly depicted. The grand climax comes with the Arab revolt.

Ralph Forbes, Loretta Young, Lester Vail and Irene Rich are among the cast.

It is a picture that should not be missed.

OFFICIAL SOURCES.

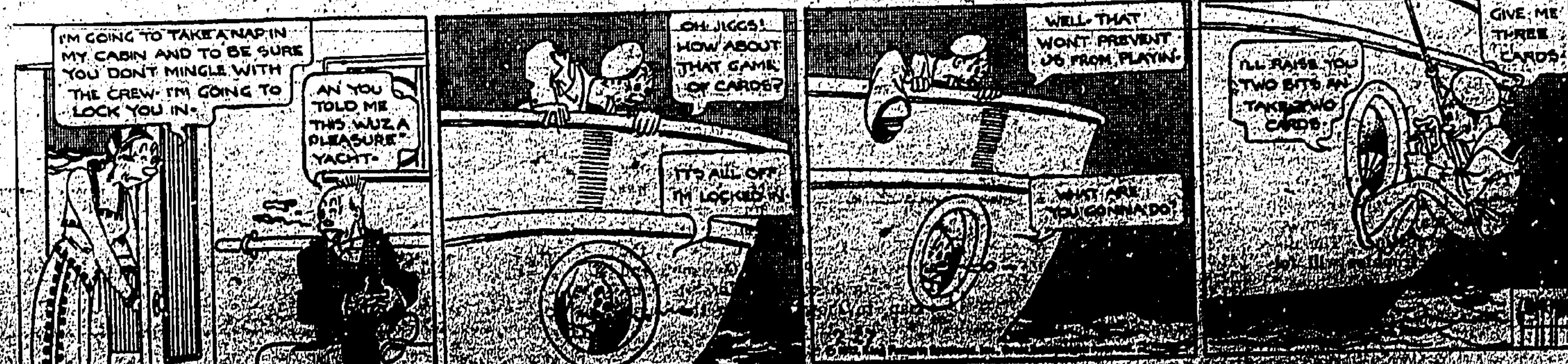
FEMININE PULCHRITUDE AND POGANY SETTING.

Eddie Cantor's memorable entry into the motion picture firmament by making "Whoopie" has been eclipsed in "Palmy Days," the famous comic's second screen vehicle which will be presented by Samuel Goldwyn at the King's Theatre to-day. Surrounded by myriads of feminine pulchritude, Pogany settings, an outstanding business man, Director Charles Riesner set Busby Berkeley, noted

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S.



Bringing Up Father.



RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 355 metres (845 K.C.'s):—

5.7 p.m.—Chinese Programmes.
7.10.30 p.m.—European Programmes of Victor Records.

7.03-7.33 p.m.—Variety.

Orchestra—Song of the Soul, Victor, Salon Orchestra (22468).

Whistling Solo—Listed to the Mocking Bird, Margaret McKee (19894).

Chorus—Chant of the Jungle, The Revellers (22270).

Organ Solo—I'll Close My Eyes to the Rest of the World, Jessie Crawford (22248).

Song—Me Too, Gene Austin, Tenor (20143).

Chorus—As Time Goes By, Rudy Vallee & His Connecticut Yankees (22773).

Vocal Duet—Searching for You in my Dreams, Gene & Glenn (22396).

7.33-8 p.m.—Concert Waltzes.

Vienna Blood (Strauss), Voices of Spring (Strauss), Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky (9093).

Blue Danube (Strauss), Josef Leheviny (Pianist) (6840).

Dreams of Schubert, Hungarian Rhapsody Orch. (85925).

8 p.m.—Local Time.

8.05-8.30 p.m.—Vocal Gems.

The Chocolate Soldier (Strange-Straus),

The Merry Widow (Leon-Lehar), Victor Light Opera Company (85418).

Blackbirds of 1928 (McHugh-Fields), Warren Mills and His Blue Serenaders (85962).

Whooper (Kahn-Donaldson),

The New Moon (Mandel-Hammerstein-Romberg), Victor Light Opera Company (85989).

8.30-9.10 p.m.—Operatic.

Orchestra—Tristan & Isolde (Wagner).—

Prelude, San Francisco Symphony Orchestra conducted by Alfred Hertz (6585).

Song—Otello (Verdi)—Ave Maria, Otello (Verdi)—Willow Song, Elisabeth Rethberg, Soprano (7393).

Vocal Gems—Aida (Verdi), Victor Light Opera Company (35940).

Band—Selections from Medea (Boito, arr. Creatore), Medea—Prologue (Boito, arr. Creatore), Creatore's Band (85971).

Song—Faust (Gounod).—

All Hail Thou Dwelling Lowly,

Carmen (Bizet)—Flower Song, Giacomo Lauri-Volpi (Tenor) (7389).

9.10-9.30 p.m.—

Daphne et Chloe (Ravel), Boston Symphony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky (7148-4).

9.30-10.19 p.m.—A Concert.

Negro Spiritual—Swing Low Sweet Charlot (arr. Eurleigh), Dame Nellie Melba, Soprano (6783).

Violin Solo—Mennet (Bach-Winternitz), Gavotte (Beethoven), Fritz Kreisler (1136).

Chorus—Storm on the Volga, Russian State Choir (9209).

Piano Solo—The Prophet Bird (Schumann), By the Brookside (Stojowski), Ignace Jan Paderewski (1428).

Song—Tavern Song (Watson-Fisher), The Green-Eyed Dragon (Newman-Charles), Heinald Werrenrath, Baritone (1224).

Violin Solo—Caprice Antique (Balogh-Kreisler), Legend of the Canyon (Cadmian), Fritz Kreisler (1098).

Song—Lilly Dale (Thompson), The Hazel Dell (Root).

SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ADVERTISED IN CHINA MAIL.

Social Functions.

To-day—Tea Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and King's Restaurant; Dinner Dances at Hong Kong, and Peninsula Hotels and King's Restaurant.

Entertainments.

To-day—King's Theatre: "Palmy Days."

To-day—Queen's Theatre: "Beau Ideal."

To-day—Central Theatre: "A Woman of Experience."

To-day—Majestic Theatre: "The Secret Call."

To-day—Star Theatre: "The Sleeping Cardinal."

To-morrow—Inward from Europe via Negapatam (Hong Haw); Outward for Europe via Siberia (President Cleveland), 8 p.m.

To-morrow—Inward from Europe via Negapatam (Fushimi Maru).

Meetings.

April 19—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong-Kong-Hotel, 11.30 a.m.

April 21—Wm. Powell, Ltd., 6, Des Voeux Road Central, 11.30 a.m.

THE HONG HONG

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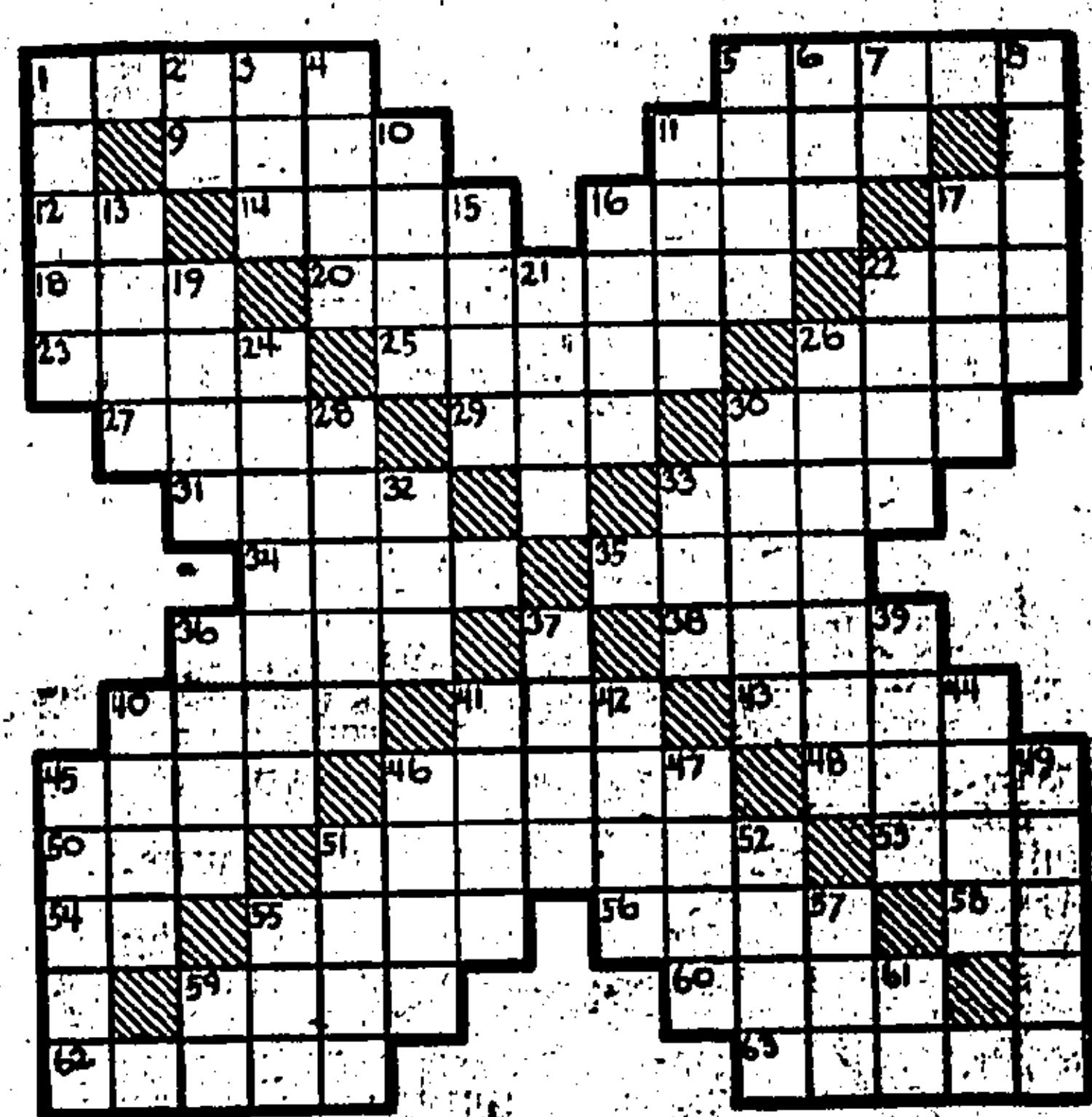
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

With the experience of another Guild before them, it was surprising that the Po Yick Guild should make this attempt at placing the responsibility of placating their employees on the shoulders of importers. In the case he had in mind the movement began a few years ago with a very small commission and it had grown up to no less than two per cent of the purchasing price, having to be given up to the Guild's employees.

Finally, he considered that a levy of this nature would be a direct hindrance to the trade of the Colony. Importers were well aware that similar demands were constantly being made in some of the Coast Ports. He hoped the meeting would agree that it was the duty of all importers to see that trade was not allowed to degenerate into the impossible conditions which obtain in some of the neighbouring ports. (Applause.)

There being no discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting and declared carried nem. con.

This concluded the proceedings.

Olive Kline (Soprano) with Male Quartet (4005).

10.19-10.27 p.m.—Hawaiian Music.

Kaols—Medley, Waonahele—Medley,

Royal Hawaiian Trio (20281).

Kohala March, Frank Ferera and John K. Paaihi (Hawaiian Guitars) (20027).

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

All records in the above European programmes are kindly supplied by the Tsang Fook Piano Co.

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

1-Pursue.

2-Analyze a sentence

3-Marine

4-Native of Denmark

5-Revived

6-Lair

7-Because

8-Bill

9-Part of a ship

10-Tumult

11-Pertaining to

12-Child

13-Part of a circle

14-Contemptuous

15-Barbs

16-Plot

17-Turkish official

18-Pervasive

19-Design

20-Heroic poem

21-Indigent

22-Kitchen utensil (pl.)

23-Singing voice

24-A rodent (pl.)

25-High playing card (pl.)

26-Moved rapidly

27-Jump

28-Stroke

29-Tardier

VERTICAL (Cont.)

17-A cress

18-Domestic

19-Ridge of sand or rock under water

22-Having wings

24-Imbibes freely

26-Wall covering

28-Tumult

30-Pertaining to

32-Call of the dove

33-Hinder

34-Perform

35-Despise

36-Speak

38-Ambitions

39-Tidings

40-An entreaty

41-Hides

42-True

<p



SHOWING TO-DAY at 2.30; 5.15; 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
AN X-RAY PICTURE OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN & THE WAR.



"Silks and satins will be your uniform. Use your wits and wiles... your beauty and your fascination..."

A story of woman and war. The drama of a beautiful patriot who was ordered to sin in order to serve!



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a CHARLES R. ROGERS PRODUCTION

IT PENETRATES HER FINE CLOTHES! IT REVEALS THE SECRET PLACE OF HER HEART! IT DISCLOSES THE SEALED CHAPTER OF HER LIFE, THE DISILLUSIONMENTS THAT MADE HER TOO WISE TO LOVE! MEN WERE HER COLLEGE, MEN WERE HER KNOWLEDGE. YET IT TOOK MANY MEN TO TEACH HER WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS — THAT LOVE IS THE GREATEST EXPERIENCE IN LIFE! GORGEOUS HELEN TWELVETREES MAKES THIS PRODUCTION A DISTINCT PRIVILEGE TO PRESENT, AN UNFORGETTABLE, THRILL TO SEE!

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A WOMAN OF ICE— MELTED BY LOVE!

...she was cool, cold, frigid in the face of life... But face to face with love her soul shuddered in rapture... and burned its brand deep into the heart of a woman who thought she was immune!



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CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

TO-DAY'S EXHIBITION TENNIS.

Harada and Nuno in Action.

AT THE H.K.C.C.

The Japanese Davis Cup players, Harada and Nuno, who arrived in Hong Kong to-day by the President Cleveland en route for Europe, are giving exhibition matches at the Hong Kong Cricket Club this afternoon commencing at 4 p.m. sharp.

The following is the programme:

Singles (3 sets).
Harada v. S. A. Rumjahn.

Doubles (3 sets).
Harada and Nuno v. E. C. Flincher and H. D. Rumjahn.

There will be no booking, seats can be obtained at the gate, \$1.00 for the stand and 50 cents for the seats opposite the stand.

CHELSEA PLAYERS FOR FRANCE.

Gallacher and Law Join Nimes.

SOCCER SENSATION.

Nimes, Yesterday. It is officially announced that Hughie Gallacher and Law, Chelsea's Scottish international centre forward and left back have been engaged by the Nimes Sporting Club and are due to arrive at Nimes on May 4 and 5 respectively.

They will be playing next season.

Reuter.

AUSTRALIA TURF EXPOSURES.

Driving Racchorse by Electricity.

Sydney, March 6. Tiny but powerful electric batteries, concealed in the palm of the jockey's hand, in the saddle, or in the belt, have, it is stated, been used by Australian jockeys recently to speed their mounts.

The batteries are sometimes concealed in an innocent-looking tobacco tin, and have two contact points protruding. The advantage of the tobacco-tin battery is that the jockey, in case of his being suspect, can throw the battery away easily. Other cases have been alleged where jockeys have had batteries fitted into their saddles, so that heavy pressure by their knees will make contact and give the horse the desired shock. In another instance the battery was fitted to a jockey's belt, and wires were run down his legs to the stirrups.

Following exposures by an Australian newspaper, the Australian Jockey Club and other racing authorities are making strenuous efforts to discover the offenders and clean them out.

Our Sports Diary.

TO-DAY.

HOCKEY—Hong Kong Club "A" v. Y.M.C.A. at King's Park at 5.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

CRICKET—Hong Kong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C. at H.K.C.C. at 2 p.m.

ATHLETICS—St. Joseph's College Sports at Caroline Hill at 1 p.m.; Royal Artillery Sports on Navy ground, King's Park.

FOOTBALL—Second Division—Argylls v. R.A.F.; Third Division—R.A.F. v. Borderers v. Recreio.

TENNIS FINAL.

The Finals of the Open Doubles tennis championship will be played on Monday weather permitting. The distribution of trophies will follow the results.

FIRST CHINA PONY FOALED.

Surprise for Trainer This Morning.

MR. LI TSE FONG'S "GOLD MINE."

Question For Jockey Club.

The first China pony was foaled this morning at 1.30 a.m. in the Jockey Club stables, the dam being Mr. Li Tse-fong's "Gold Mine."

Old timers here state that this is the first case insofar as China Ponies are concerned. About 25 years ago Mr. Hall-Brueton had a mare which had a foal, but this was not a China Pony.

The curious part of the affair is that no one, not even the trainer, stable boys or owner suspected the mare was in this condition and she has been racing right along and put through her morning work. Even her disinclination to run to real form did not cause them to wonder. The event was therefore the cause of great consternation this morning at the Valley, and many of the local racing owners and riders visited the stables to have a "look-see."

This will undoubtedly give rise to the question as to whether or not this colt will be allowed to race here in Hong Kong as a Griffin. The rules state that Griffins and sub Griffins must come from the usual source and that source in North China and Mongolia.

London, Yesterday.

The result of the Craven Stakes run at Newmarket to-day over a distance of one mile was as follows:

1. Loaringdale ...even
2. Pompier 5-1
3. Royal Dancer ...100-8

There was a field of seven and Loaringdale won by three lengths, a neck separating the second and third.—Reuter.

FANLING GOLF.

Starting Times for Sunday.

The Secretary of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club supplies the following list of starting times for Fanling:

New Course.

10.28 a.m. L. H. Rawson, A. R. McEachran.

10.32 " Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Wood.

Old Course.

9.18-9.20 a.m.—Not to be booked by travellers on 8.25 train.

9.24 a.m. W. R. Vallance*, J. G. Campbell*.

9.28 " G. C. Worrall*, R. I. Cherrill*.

9.32 " L. R. Andrews, Hon.

Comdr. G. F. H. Hole.

W. C. Shields, R. Young.

H. W. M. Dulley, A. H. Harbord.

G. R. M. Robertson, R. M. Giddy.

G. T. May, R. E. Atwell.

G. A. Leiper, E. H. Williams.

S. S. Cook, W. G. Lorimer.

H. R. Sturt, D. J. Lewis.

A. C. I. Bowker, Lt. H. C. Gould.

T. J. J. Fenwick, R. W. Taplin.

J. A. R. Selby, H. Lowe.

J. E. Richardson, R. M. Wood.

Col. J. A. Renshaw, W. D. Hughes.

10.20 " J. M. S. Lloyd, F. Syme Thomson.

A. E. Lissaman, C. W. F. Booker.

J. C. Dunbar, G. W. Tolmie.

J. G. Grant, J. F. Robinson.

G. W. Green, J. W. Mayhew.

N. K. Littlejohn, G. H. Bond.

J. Yates, D. J. Fraser.

J. E. Dykes, S. S. Peary.

C. W. Jeffries, T. Conliffe.

H. M. Muir, A. Macmillan.

H. N. Williamson, P. L. Lewis.

L. V. Green, W. D. Deacon.

J. D. Shattock, G. G. Goff.

J. G. H. Williams, G. G. Goff.

J

HOME FOOTBALL TOMORROW

*Will Rangers Win
the Cup*

EVERTON AT HOME

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

	HOME.	AWAY.	Goals	Total Pts.
P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.	P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.			
Everton 18 16 2 0 77 26 32	19 8 3 2 32 33 19	51		
Wednesday 18 13 3 4 57 25 30	18 7 9 2 32 47 16	46		
Huddersfield T. 19 11 1 8 46 21 30	18 7 9 2 30 35 16	46		
Arsenal 18 11 2 5 39 14 27	19 7 8 4 35 30 18	45		
West Bromwich 18 12 2 4 40 12 28	21 7 12 2 36 33 16	44		
Sheffield United 18 13 3 3 45 26 29	19 6 10 3 32 38 13	44		
Aston Villa 18 14 4 0 56 21 28	18 4 8 6 37 36 14	42		
Liverpool 20 13 3 4 55 35 30	18 5 11 2 22 42 12	42		
Portsmouth 19 13 4 2 31 20 28	19 3 11 2 12 40 11	39		
Newcastle United 18 13 2 3 50 26 29	19 4 14 1 25 50 9	38		
Chesterfield 19 11 4 4 40 23 26	18 4 11 3 24 39 11	37		
Manchester City 19 10 5 4 47 27 24	20 3 11 6 33 42 12	36		
Birmingham 19 11 3 5 41 21 27	19 3 13 3 23 43 9	36		
Middleborough 19 11 6 2 39 28 24	20 3 12 5 23 55 11	35		
Derby County 19 12 3 4 46 22 28	20 1 14 5 19 48 7	35		
Sunderland 19 9 6 4 38 29 22	20 4 10 6 23 41 12	34		
Blackburn R. 19 10 5 3 52 41 23	19 4 12 3 32 49 11	34		
Bolton Wanderers 19 14 5 0 42 23 28	19 1 15 3 16 54 5	33		
West Ham U. 20 19 9 6 53 31 23	18 3 13 2 24 59 8	31		
Leicester City 20 19 7 3 45 39 23	18 2 13 3 24 44 7	30		
Blackpool 19 8 7 4 40 37 20	19 2 13 4 18 59 8	28		
Grimsbay Town 18 9 6 3 32 24 21	19 2 16 1 22 62 5	25		

Second Division.

	HOME.	AWAY.	Goals	Total Pts.
P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.	P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.			
Wolverhampton 26 16 1 3 69 11 35	18 7 6 5 41 31 19	54		
Leeds United 18 11 3 4 44 19 26	20 10 5 5 41 29 25	51		
Bradford 22 17 3 2 44 20 26	17 3 9 5 23 37 11	47		
Stoke City 19 13 1 5 45 18 31	19 5 8 6 21 28 16	47		
Bury 19 12 4 3 41 19 27	19 8 3 20 32 19 46	45		
Plymouth A. 18 12 2 4 60 36 28	20 6 9 5 29 42 17	45		
Bradford City 17 9 2 6 51 24 24	20 6 8 6 27 34 18	42		
Tottenham H. 20 10 4 6 55 36 27	18 4 9 5 27 35 13	39		
Notts Forest 20 12 4 4 43 26 28	18 3 11 4 30 41 10	38		
Manchester U. 20 11 6 3 43 31 25	18 5 10 5 25 38 13	38		
Millwall 19 12 5 2 40 25 26	19 3 11 5 16 39 11	37		
Southampton 19 10 6 3 37 28 23	19 6 11 2 25 45 14	37		
Charlton A. 20 10 5 5 34 26 25	18 4 10 4 17 36 12	37		
Swansea Town 18 11 5 2 41 20 24	20 4 13 3 27 47 11	35		
Chesterfield 20 11 7 2 41 21 24	18 2 9 7 18 44 11	35		
Preston N.E. 19 9 4 6 29 22 24	19 3 12 4 33 51 10	34		
Notts County 18 8 6 4 36 25 20	19 3 9 7 30 42 13	33		
Oldham A. 18 9 6 3 37 30 21	28 3 12 5 20 49 11	32		
Barnsley 19 8 4 7 34 31 23	19 4 14 1 16 57 8	31		
Burnley 19 6 6 7 34 35 29	19 5 13 1 22 49 11	30		
Port Vale 19 7 8 4 37 29 18	19 4 12 3 27 54 11	29		
Bristol City 19 8 10 6 34 35 11	19 2 14 3 16 28 7	18		

Third Division (South).

	HOME.	AWAY.	Goals	Total Pts.
P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.	P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.			
Fulham 18 12 3 3 63 24 27	20 9 5 6 38 32 24	51		
Reading 18 16 1 5 55 21 33	20 3 9 8 25 45 14	47		
Southend United 18 10 4 4 33 15 24	20 9 6 5 36 35 23	47		
Exeter City 19 15 1 3 50 15 33	19 5 11 3 24 42 13	46		
Brentford 18 9 3 6 34 24	20 8 8 4 28 20	44		
Crystal Palace 19 13 9 6 47 12 32	18 4 11 4 22 50 12	44		
Brighton 19 11 5 3 35 21 25	19 5 6 8 26 30 18	43		
Luton Town 18 14 3 1 52 18 29	20 4 11 5 30 42 13	42		
Norwich City 20 12 2 6 48 30 31	18 4 10 4 18 37 12	42		
Coventry City 19 15 2 2 65 25 32	19 1 13 5 31 62 7	39		
Cardiff City 19 12 4 2 57 27 28	19 4 10 5 21 35 13	39		
Watford 19 12 3 4 44 25 28	19 4 12 3 29 46 11	39		
Queens Park R. 19 9 4 6 45 28 24	19 4 10 5 27 40 13	37		
Bournemouth 19 6 5 8 33 30 20	19 5 10 4 26 39 14	34		
Swindon Town 20 12 6 2 46 27 26	18 2 12 4 21 39 8	34		
Northampton T. 19 8 6 3 38 22 21	20 4 12 4 19 40 12	33		
Torquay United 20 9 5 6 48 35 24	18 3 12 3 21 56 9	33		
Bristol Rovers 20 11 4 5 46 30 27	18 2 14 2 16 54 6	33		
Clapton Orient 20 6 6 8 38 33 20	16 4 10 2 38 40 10	30		
Mansfield Town 19 10 3 4 46 40 24	19 0 14 5 21 58 5	29		
Gillingham 19 7 7 5 21 23 19	19 2 15 2 14 47 6	25		
Thames 19 5 6 3 31 31 16	19 1 16 2 16 79 4	20		

Third Division (North).

	HOME.	AWAY.	Goals	Total Pts.
P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.	P. W. L. D. F. A.Pts.			
Lincoln City 19 16 2 1 63 12 33	19 10 6 3 37 30 23	55		
Gateshead 13 13 2 3 55 19 29	20 10 6 4 35 28 22	53		
Chester 19 15 2 2 47 19 32	19 5 6 5 24 37 16	48		
Crewe Alexandra 20 15 2 3 67 27 33	19 6 10 3 30 37 15	48		
Barrow 17 13 3 1 42 21 27	20 9 11 0 30 34 18	45		
Tranmere Rovers 20 15 1 4 74 23 34	17 3 9 5 27 22 11	45		
Southport 19 13 1 5 35 15 31	19 3 10 6 14 36 11	42		
Wrexham 20 14 4 2 45 24 30	17 4 9 4 22 38 12	42		
York City 19 13 3 4 32 22 29	18 4 10 4 25 49 12	41		
Darlington 18 12 5 1 39 21 25	20 6 11 3 27 40 15	40		
Hull City 17 11 5 1 42 20 23	20 6 10 4 30 43 16	39		
Asterton S. 20 13 3 4 54 23 30	16 2 12 2 18 49 6	36		
Walsall 20 11 6 3 41 31 25	19 5 13 1 23 57 11	36		
Stockport C. 19 11 5 2 36 25 26	18 1 9 8 28 30 10	35		
Doncaster Rovers 19 12 5 2 36 25 26	17 3 13 1 18 42 7	35		
Carlisle United 18 8 3 7 37 20 23	19 2 13 4 25 53 8	31		
Hartlepools 18 8 6 4 36 34 22	19 4 15 0 19 59 8	30		
Halifax 15 8 3 4 21 14 20	19 3 14 2 24 60 8	28		
Rotherham 19 9 7 3 39 22 21	16 3 13 0 16 42 6	27		
New Brighton 17 6 7 4 21 21 16	19 9 16 3 12 50 3	19		
Rochdale 18 4 11 3 32 56 11	18 0 17 1 12 54 1	12		

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VOILES, CAMBRICS, ZEPHYRS,
TOBALCOS, in odd lengths and
patterns. Usual Prices : \$1.50 to \$2.50
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HONG KONG.

The China Mail.

Hong Kong, Friday, April 15, 1932.

The Rite of Widow Sacrifice.

A Reuter's cable from Patna, the chief city of the Province of Bihar and Orissa in India, tells us, this morning, that a certain number of men, of a small village in this province, have been arrested and charged by the police for inducing a widow to commit suttee—that is self immolation on the funeral pyre of her husband.

More than a century ago to-day, Lord William Bentinck, in spite of fierce opposition, carried in Council a regulation which declared that all who abetted suttee were guilty of "culpable homicide." The arrested men, no doubt, in due course, will be brought before the Patna High Court to answer this charge, and may be sentenced to penal servitude, for such a sentence has, on at least one occasion, been passed upon those who assisted at a suttee.

Suttee is an English corruption of the Sankrit word *Sati*, meaning a "good woman" or "true wife," and came to be applied to the rite of widow-sacrifice; as practised among certain Hindu castes. In some of the sacred books of the Hindus, the rite is mentioned as an "old custom," but certain scholars have shown that the text of still earlier sacred books had been corrupted, probably wilfully, and that there is no record of an injunction that the rite should be observed. The directions of these earlier sacred books, it has been said, involved a merely symbolic suttee: the widow taking her place on the funeral pile, but being recalled to "this world of life" at the last moment—by her brother-in-law or adopted child. The practice was sporadically observed, in India in very ancient times, but the earlier Indian law books do not enjoin it, and there are said to be sacred authorities which simply command the widow to lead a life of chastity and asceticism. The rite was not, at any time in the history of India, general throughout that sub-continent. In its medieval form it was essentially a Brahminic rite, and it was where Brahminism was strongest in Bengal, and along the Ganges valley and in Oudi and Rajputana that it was most usual.

Gallacher has been one of the most discussed centre-forwards of his time, and his constant transgressions have been the subject of much comment. Why then has he broken off connections with so well established a club as Chelsea. The manner of the sacrifices, according to authorities, differed ac-

cording to the district in which it was observed. In South India, for example, the widow used to jump or was forced into the fire pit; in Western India she was placed in a grass hut, supporting the corpse's head with her right hand while her left held the torch with which she herself set fire to the pyre; in the Ganges valley she used to lay down upon the already lighted pile; while in Nepal she was placed beside the corpse, and when the pile was lighted the two bodies were held in place by long poles pressed down by relatives. Akbar the Great was the first Indian potentate who attempted to stop suttee. He forbade compulsion, but permitted voluntary suicide.

Widow sacrifice is not a rite peculiar to India, and evidence has been collected to support the theory, that the rite existed among all primitive Aryan nations. It appears that the medieval priesthood of India made no innovation when they introduced the rite into India, but simply revived an Aryan custom of a barbaric period long antedating them.

Allied to the rite of widow-sacrifice are, of course, those rites which the Ancients observed in Egypt and elsewhere when, on the death of the head of a house or empire, a certain number of slaves, and even wives and concubines, together with horses and cattle forfeited their lives, so that the dead man might be accompanied in the new life with servitors and companions, etc. Even to-day, in modified form, this practice is observed among certain peoples, and a corpse is interred with foods and fruits and vegetables, to which it had shown partiality in "this world of life."

Commercialised Football

The Commercial side of Association football has been further emphasised by the bombshell that has dropped in the Chelsea camp. Two members of the eleven that reached the semi-final round of the E.A. Cup have signified their intention of joining a French club, and negotiations appear to have been satisfactorily concluded.

This move has not come altogether in the manner of a surprise, as the depression, which now surrounds many of the well-established clubs, has caused rumours to the effect that clubs might even resign from membership of the English F.A. and attempt a comeback under the French Association. But action taken so quickly—and by members of a metropolitan club—comes as a stunning blow to those optimists who paid little heed to the rumours of revolution.

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with thousands of loyal London supporters behind it? Might it have been due to the controversy that arose on the eve of the semi-final game against Newcastle United? It might have been, for he was only played at the last minute, though he was considered by many to be the best centre-forward Scotland had produced.

Poor attendances this season have affected numerous clubs, notable among which are Manchester United, Clapton Orient, Thames, and Leith Athletic. Those who say that Football is losing in popularity are absurd. We hear that 80,000 paid for admission at Wembley last Saturday to witness the match between England and Scotland. No, football is popular, but commercialised football popularises only that team with sufficient capital to take the pickings from the lesser wealthy clubs. Professional footballers once they attain greatness become a ball themselves and are tossed from the hand of one football magnate to another until they eventually come to rest after numerous discussions in high finance.

The obvious question to be asked is, whether a club would not be better advised to keep a star centre-forward or centre-half as an attraction for the local supporters, instead of parting with him for say £20,000, and thus leave a glaring gap in the team. Of course, a director of the Club concerned would say that the possibility of injury to the star player is too great, and that £20,000 is a sure gamble. No, football can never be free from strife, when bank rolls are so freely displayed. It is a pity, but it is, nevertheless, too true.

The Typewriter.

No office to-day is complete without a typewriter. Few persons, journalists for example, feel comfortable and at ease unless a typewriter is handy for them to use. The typewriter is a machine that led to office revolution and, in a sense, to the emancipation of woman. For it was as manipulators of these machines that girls were first employed in offices. The typewriter from being a luxury and expensive novelty has become a necessary adjunct to commerce and business. And only sixty years ago the first practical typewriter arrived in England from America. To America belongs the credit of this revolution.

An interesting account of the history of the typewriter appeared in an English newspaper very recently. It was headed "Sixty Years of Typing." The writer observed that the first practical typewriter to arrive in England from America was large, clumsy, and involved the operator in the active use of both hands and feet. Even so it was regarded as a marvel of its kind, but like all new things was looked upon with suspicion. There was so much to be said against it—it cost, the difficulty of finding clerks prepared to learn to manipulate it. But the two Americans, Sholes and Glycer, who had spent years experimenting, were not to be deterred. They, and those who had vision and realised the possibilities inherent in the machine and idea, set about overcoming one by one, the many defects which were pointed out and which, for a long time, retarded the growth of its popularity. One of the greatest defects in the earlier machines was that they had no capital letters. But with the invention of the now familiar key-shift this was overcome. This invention—the key-shift—very directly speeded up the revolution, to which reference has already been made, in business life. And to-day there are typewriters of many makes and of many sizes on the market and in daily use. And, even now, you can have a "silent" typewriter in certain sizes if wanted.

The last profession to capitulate to the invasion of the mechanical writing machine was the legal profession. The use of the typewriter among solicitors was speeded up by the ruling of the courts, some years ago, to the effect that a carbon copy of a typed letter could be put in as evidence.

The designing of a typewriter to register the twenty-six letters of our alphabet and the few symbols necessary for writing the languages of the Western world left untouched. "Wide held. The Chinese language, for instance, has some thousands of ideographs. The inventors set in

work to design a machine that could be handled by a single operator. It had to produce 1,068 characters. Obviously the only solution of this problem was the code. Now-a-days, however, in many Chinese newspaper offices and in most of the big business houses in China the typewriter is in use. The keyboard employed is reputed to be the invention of an English diplomat.

And now the typewriter industry employs thousands of workers and represents a capital investment of twenty-five million pounds sterling.

News in Brief.

Four cases of small-pox, one of diphtheria, and two of meningitis were reported yesterday.

Lowest open air temperature yesterday was 65. Humidity at 10 a.m. was 81 and at 4 p.m. 90.

To-day was observed as Pound Day at the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, Bonham Road. The Hospitals were open for inspection, and, for the reception of gifts from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Chang Sai, (19), employed as canteen boy at Wellington Barracks was sent to the Government Civil Hospital last night, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, stated to have been self-administered in an alleged attempt to commit suicide.

The U.S.S. Ganopus and four submarine arrived in harbour soon after 8 o'clock this morning for a short stay. They exchanged the usual salutes with the Port and the Commodore, and are now at the Naval anchorage, opposite the R.N. Dockyard.

A dance organised by H.M.S. Medway and submarines, which was to have taken place at Lane, Crawford's restaurant last night, was cancelled, on account of the outbreak of meningitis. It is hoped to hold the function on Monday next from 8.30 p.m. to 1 a.m.

TALKIE TALKS.

Owing to extreme pressure on space to-day, our usual weekly feature will appear to-morrow.

At the weekly meeting of the Theosophical Society, last evening, Mr. E. Paul delivered an interesting lecture tracing the migrations of past races of mankind from Atlantis to the Gobi Sea and thence to England. The lecture was illustrated by means of maps of the world in past ages.

On charges of being in possession of an automatic revolver and entering the Colony without a valid passport, George Arthur De Houx De Fastree, a motor engineer of France pleaded guilty, when he appeared on remand before Mr. Wynne-Jones in the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon. His Worship adjourned hearing for Counsel's arguments in extenuation of penalties.

Personal Paras.

Dr. Ernest Tsu, formerly with the Peking Union Medical College and Hospital, has arrived in Shanghai to practise there.

The many friends of Mr. E. R. Childe, of China Underwriters, will be glad to learn that he has now left hospital after his recent operation. He has taken up residence at Repulse Bay.

Mr. Chao S. Eok, member of the committee of the Legislative Yuan of the Nationalist Government, has been appointed Chief Procurator of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court in Shanghai.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Cornelis Jan de Schipper, c/o Messrs. Wing Hing Company, Tai Ping Building, 16, Queen's Road Central, and Marion Thomas, of 28, Taku Street, Kowloon.

THE "CHINA MAIL" OBSERVES

- That the German Government has aimed a blow at Hitler.—Well, they're simply hitting Hitler.
- That it's an illusion that, *solo*, nobody can do good—Argentina will add valiantly and very useful in the manufacture of cement.
- That monkeys have no feet but just four arms.—As rugger players it will not be necessary to tell them to "use your feet."

Correspondence.

SUICIDE AN OFFENCE?

To the Editor of "China Mail": Sir—I was more than interested in the light of an experience I had while crossing the harbour in a ferry one night, in your leader in yesterday's *China Mail* which asked the question, Should Suicide be an offence?

It was a pitch black night and bitterly cold. We were half-way across, when a splash was heard and the cry of "Man Overboard!" immediately raised. It was a deliberate attempt at suicide, as weather conditions did not warrant a man standing too near the side with the cold spray coming up on to the second class deck and besides, I ascertained that there was plenty of room near the funnel where the man might have gained some small degree of warmth. His attempt to rid the world of his company was the means of a delay of some minutes, whilst the ferry was stopped and then reversed. He was saved—that was almost inevitable—but at the risk of pneumonia to his rescuer. Was it worth it?

I am a firm believer in the principle of the survival of the fittest. If the man is sufficiently discouraged with himself and is deficient in his mental attitude towards the world, let him do away with himself. It is no criminal offence in my opinion.

Yours, etc., SUICIDER.

Hong Kong, April 15.

EMPIRE DAY.

To the Editor of "China Mail": Sir—in connection with the special efforts which are being made for the observance of Empire Day this year, May 24, the Hong Kong Empire Day Committee appeal to local firms to utilise their advertising space in the newspapers, for a period of about a week prior to Empire Day, for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the public the products of the Mother Country and the Overseas Dominions; and, where possible, to give special window displays of such products.

The Committee would also like business houses and private residences to fly the Union Jack on Empire Day.

I feel sure that this appeal will meet with a worthy response.

Yours, etc., (Sd) VIOLET PEEL.

BANISHEE WHO RETURNED TO MALAYA.

Because China was in Turmoil.

At the Malacca Assizes on April 4, a Chinese, Lye Yeow, was charged with having on January 18 of this year, returned to the Colony after he had been banished from the Straits Settlements on January 11, 1929. The accused, pleading guilty, begged for leniency, stating that he had found China in turmoil and had returned to the Colony to earn an honest living. Mr. Justice a'Beckett Terrell sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

TELEPHONE GIRL'S DEATH.

Ponang. At the Coroner's enquiry held into the death of Miss Ung Say Im, a Penang telephone girl who was found dead in her room with a bottle of lycol and glass, containing the dregs of the same, evidence was given by Dr. A. S. McKern and the girl's father that this was her second attempt to commit suicide by taking lycol, the previous attempt having been made about three years ago.

After other evidence the Coroner returned a verdict of death by suicide.

Retrenchment Commission's Recommendations

Government Must Not Finance The Training Of Teachers

Preferential Treatment for Local Children

The Colonial Treasurer Should Take A Proper Place in the Administration of the Colony

INSTALMENT VI AND LAST.

CONDITIONS OF HOME LEAVE.

23.—One of the reasons why European staff is expensive is because they go home on leave every four years, which in addition to the cost of passages entails the employment of a large staff than would otherwise be required. The position is aggravated by the fact that officers wish to go home in the Spring, irrespective of when they are actually due for leave, and return in the Autumn. As a result the department is overstuffed in the Winter, when very few officers are away on leave. The Commissioners appreciate the desirability from the health point of view of going home in the Summer, but they would point out that every Summer the teaching staff of the Education Department receive eight weeks' leave, which enables them to avoid the worst of the hot weather in Hong Kong. It would be no great hardship to require them to take their home leave when it became due, irrespective of the time of the year.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 23.—The arrangement of the leave programme of his staff must for the most part be left to the head of the department, as recommended by the Commissioners in paragraph 5 of their report on the Colonial Secretary's Office. The Director of Education will no doubt bear the recommendations of the Commissioners in mind.

TRAINING AND STUDY LEAVE FOR BRITISH TEACHERS.

24.—The Commissioners record with regret their disapproval of the existing agreement whereby this Colony bears the expense of a year's training in education in England for University graduates after they have been appointed by the Crown for service in Hong Kong. Such a scheme would seem to be somewhat one-sided, unless the Government offered to refund training fees to those candidates who, when they are appointed by the Crown for service in Hong Kong, have already taken the year's training course at their own expense. The Commissioners consider that under no circumstances should the Hong Kong Government finance the training of teachers in England in preparation for service in Hong Kong.

25.—It has been observed that an officer of the Education Department has recently been granted study leave, and study fees up to the maximum of £50. Presumably this study leave will exceed in length the ordinary vacation leave. The Commissioners feel that if an officer's services can be spared for study leave without incurring extra expense to the Government in the employment of a temporary teacher for that period, then either the Department is overstuffed or the loss of the officer's services must be detrimental to the best interests of the pupils, who are supposed to depend upon the good offices of the Crown.

26.—The Commissioners would suggest that in future such officers as are appointed from England should only be appointed if they are already fully qualified, and should not be permitted to obtain these qualifications during their service in the Government and in whole or part at Government expense.

Government's Comment.

Paragraphs 24-26.—The system referred to in this paragraph was reluctantly accepted by Government, as it was impossible to obtain a sufficient number of trained teachers in any other way. It is hoped that when it is again necessary to recruit there will not be such a dearth of trained teachers willing to come to Hong Kong.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

More Activity Evident.

RATES FIRM.

The official summary issued by the Stock Exchange to-day states:

Markets took on a change for the better this morning, buyers being more in evidence, with rates inclined to firm.

Sales.

Hong Kong Banks, \$1,555/1,585.
Union Insurances, \$475.
Providents (old), \$490.
Hong Kong Realties, \$11,65.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 15.85/15.40.
Hong Kong Trams, \$214.
China Lights (old), \$21.
Hong Kong Electrics, \$74.
Telephones (P.P.), \$24.60.
Canton Ices, \$5.05.

Buyers.

Hong Kong Banks, \$1,560.
Union Insurances \$475.
Benguets, \$14.
Docks, \$204.
Providents (old), \$4.85.
Providents (new), \$2.20.

Hotels.

(Cum. Right), \$13.30.
Hong Kong Realties, \$11,65.

Ewo Cottons.

Tls. 15.80.
Hong Kong Trams, \$214.

China Lights.

(old), \$20.90.
Hong Kong Electrics, \$74.

Macao Electrics.

\$24.60.
Telephones (P.P.), \$24.60.

Cements.

(Combined), \$18.20.
Sinceres, \$16.75.

Amusements.

\$28.
Constructions (new), \$1.80.

Govt. Loans.

3% Premium, \$954.

Benguet Explorations, 29 cents.

Sellers.

International Assurance, Tls. 4.

China Lights (old), \$214.

Hong Kong Electric, \$74.

S.C. Enterprises, \$10.

Providents (old), \$5.05.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT OF LADY TEACHERS.

27.—The contract between the Crown and an officer of the Education Department is for a probationary period of three years. At any time during her service, whether during or after the probationary period, a lady teacher is required by her contract to resign on marriage, thereby terminating her appointment. Provision is made in the terms of contract that if this resignation falls within the three year's probationary period, the lady teacher is required to refund the whole of her passage money from England to Hong Kong. From the evidence before them the Commissioners gather that this provision has of late years only been partially or not at all enforced. They would recommend, however, that in consideration not only of the loss of the refund of passage money, but of all the other expenses borne by the Government in passages for freshly appointed candidates, additional payment of medical fees, travelling expenses of candidates in England, and Crown Agents' departmental charges, this provision should in future be rigidly enforced and that the whole of the passage money should be refunded by any officer resigning before the completion of the three years' probationary period.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 27.—This matter has already been under consideration by the Secretary of State who has ruled that the marriage of such officers is a necessary incidence of their employment.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

29.—The Retrenchment Commission in its terms of reference was advised by His Excellency the Governor to explore any means by which those Government officials who are recruited from England, paid on a sterling basis, eligible for leave and passages, and pensionable on retirement, could be satisfactorily replaced by Chinese. It is the considered opinion of the Commissioners that a very considerable portion of the work now undertaken by highly paid European officers could be done by Chinese; but, and here is the important qualification, the transition cannot be immediate, as the training at present offered to Chinese is not altogether satisfactory. The principle methods of training are:

(a) A course at the Technical Institute.

(b) A course of training at the University under the aegis of a Professor of Education and an Educational officer who performs the part-time duties of a Master of Method, and

(c) A course at the Vernacular Normal Schools.

(a) At the Technical Institute night classes are held in a number of subjects. The instructors are in most cases those members of the Education Department who are willing to accept the remuneration of \$5 per hour. Into these classes are admitted regardless of previous education, students at all stages of learning and with widely differing knowledge of English. They are taught together and left to imbibe

what they can of the teacher's wisdom. Examinations at the end of the course qualify the student for a Technical Institute Certificate. This method of training is neither thorough nor valuable. In particular it fails to provide any system for the practice of teaching under guidance. The majority of students are at work during the day, and during the course are not graded according to their knowledge of English.

(b) The course of training at the University is for four years, and the method of recruitment of Chinese University graduate masters for Government schools under this system is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, both wasteful and unpractical. According to the evidence of the Director of Education there is no "natural supply" of University graduate teachers for Government schools; consequently Government has found it necessary to provide scholarships in order to induce students to take the University course in Education. Each of these "Students-in-Training" costs Government \$1,355 a year in respect of fees and allowances. But "wastage" is high, and the actual cost at the end of the four years' course works out at about \$10,000 per head. This is clearly an extraordinarily expensive scheme. At the conclusion of the course the graduate is bound by the terms of his agreement to serve in a Government school for two years. But in actual fact the Government has little or no control over the graduate if he refuses to carry out his part of the contract, nor has it any means of enforcing the refund of the subsidy should the student fail either to qualify, or to fulfil the prescribed term of years, at the University. There are at the present moment twenty-two of these subsidized students in training at the University.

32.—If it be possible in the future, a preferential scale of salary should be given to the graduate Anglo-Chinese teachers, to distinguish them in status from the non-graduate Anglo-Chinese and Vernacular teachers. The Commissioners would suggest that in future, when appointments are made to the posts of non-graduate Anglo-Chinese and Vernacular teachers, the scale of salary should be \$720—\$4,800 per annum, which scale is equivalent to that paid to the Junior Clerical establishment of the Government.

33.—The benefits of the present salary scale of \$1,800—\$6,000, with pension for Anglo-Chinese masters, should be more widely advertised than hitherto. The Commission was informed that these figures if more widely known would offer an inducement to graduates to enter Government service after their University course.

Commissioners' Comment.

Paragraph 29-33.—There is in Hong Kong a large number of privately unaided vernacular schools; it is the teachers of these schools that the Technical Institute teachers' classes are intended to, and do benefit. These teachers are poor; their pay may be as low as \$20 per month. They cannot afford a University course nor would the majority be able to give up their working day to attend a Training College. To abolish the Technical Institute teachers' classes would be to deprive this class of person of the only opportunity it has of improving itself, and indirectly it would affect some thousands of school children. From the taxpayers' point of view the classes are remarkably cheap; 262 (nine being Government teachers) adult Chinese were in 1930 given instruction at a cost of \$9,697, i.e. only \$37 per head. The statement that no actual practice in teaching is given is incorrect. Whilst admitting that the system whereby Government has to pay the cost of training its Chinese University graduate teachers is not ideal, Government, after considering the matter carefully on more than one occasion, is satisfied that it is in present circumstances the best possible.

The salaries paid by Government are already well known amongst the Chinese community, but they are apparently not sufficiently attractive to induce young men in any number to undergo the four years' course at the University at their own expense. To raise salaries would be more expensive than the present scheme. The Commissioners state that allowing "wastage" the cost to Government works out at \$10,000 per head. Unfortunately they do not mention how they arrive at this figure, which is nearly double that which Government is satisfied is more correct. Since the inception of the scheme the following are the figures:

(a) The closing down of the Technical Institute classes.
(b) The abolition of the subsidy to students in training at the University.
(c) For the training of all teachers for Government schools a Training College should be established with a full time qualified staff, and a two years' full time course of training.

The College could be lodged, until such time as a separate building can be provided, in one part of King's College. It should be under a whole time Head, who should not be in addition a Headmaster of a school. If necessary he should, on appointment and before the College is opened, be allowed a period of leave to study up-to-date methods of training in England. The staff, which should be English and Chinese, could be recruited from among the highly qualified men and women at present in the Department. There should be no separate course of training at the University, but the University graduates should take a post graduate one year's course at the Government Training College to qualify as teachers. In the case of the University graduates the Government might pay a part of the whole of their tuition fees for this one year's course and might grant them an allowance to cover their other expenses, such sum to be decided upon by the Director of Education in collaboration with the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

For both the two years' training course and the one year's post-graduate course, certificates should be issued on the result of an examination in the practical and theory of teaching.

31.—The Commissioners wish to emphasise the point that while the head of the Training College should be an officer of the Government, the closest relations should be maintained between the College and the University. It should be possible for the officer to arrange with the University for the students to attend lectures thereat. On the other hand, all the students should have the maximum of experience in actual teaching. The head of the Training College should have every facility from the Education Department for distributing his students through the schools of the Colony, in order to practise teaching, not only under the eye of the College staff, but of the teaching staff in the schools.

Assuming for the moment that the 29 failures are a dead loss and adding their cost to that of the 47 teachers who, subsequent to training, actually received appointments in schools in the Colony, the average cost of the 47 works out at just under \$6,000 per head. But these 29 are not all a dead loss. Eight completed the course at their own expense and are now teaching in the Colony, two more who did not complete the course are also teaching in the Colony. Adding these ten to the 47, the average cost of 57 teachers comes to less than \$5,000 each. If European Masters are to be replaced by Chinese, it is essential that provision should be made for ensuring a regular supply of the latter. The scheme put forward by the Commission to set up

(Continued on Page 10.)

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FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1932.

The China Mail

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Greenbaum, Peninsula Hotel, from Ilolo.

Perkins, from Shanghai.

G. C. CLARKE,
Manager.
Hong Kong, April 14, 1932.

The following unclaimed telegram is lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited) of London—

Shivaram, from Kohi.

F. V. JENSEN,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, April 14, 1932.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

WEATHER permitting the FINALS of the OPEN DOUBLES will take place at 4.15 p.m. on MONDAY, 18th April, followed by the distribution of prizes. Hong Kong, 15th April, 1932.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st April, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents, Hong Kong, 15th April, 1932.

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Hong Kong, April 14, 1932.

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COMPANY MEETINGS

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Early-Seventh Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, 1932, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1931.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, April 13, to Tuesday, April 19, 1932, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hong Kong, April 7, 1932.

SPORTS NOTICES.

THE MACAO JOCKEY CLUB.

Second Extra Race Meeting.

(Postponed from 3rd April, 1932).

By courtesy of the Stewards of the Fanling Hunt & Race Club, the above Race Meeting will be held at the Kwanti Race Course on

Sunday, the 17th April, 1932, First Saddling Bell at 1.45 p.m.

First Race at 2.15 p.m.

Admission to Members' Enclosure will be limited to Members of this Club and Fanling Hunt & Race Club who must wear their Badges.

Non-Members will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure upon payment of \$5 per badge.

Tickets for admission to the Public Enclosure \$1 each.

Each Member is entitled to 2 Ladies' Tickets free on application to the Secretary.

Special Train services. Leaving Kowloon at 1.05 p.m. and returning from Fanling at 5.58 p.m. \$2 fare including admittance charge to the Race Course.

By Order,
W. L. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 13th April, 1932.

AFTER DINNER MUSICALE.

Helena May Institute.

The following programme will be presented to-night at 9 p.m.—

Part I.

1.—Mr. E. F. D'Aquino—"Selected ed."

2.—Mrs. G. Griggs, Mrs. M. Arnold, and Mr. E. Schroeter—"Andante" (Haydn).

3.—Mrs. P. St. A. Sharpham—(a) "Solveig's Song" (Grieg); (b) "Homing" (Teresa Del Riego).

4.—Mr. F. V. Whitta—"New Year's Eve."

5.—Mrs. M. Portallion —(a) "Softly awakes my Heart" (Samson & Delilah); (b) "Now sleeps the Crimson Petal" (Quilter).

6.—Mr. W. H. Bailey —(a) "Trade Winds" (Keel); (b) "Vagabond" (Vaughn Williams).

7.—The Four B's—"Selected Numbers."

Part II.

1.—Mr. E. F. D'Aquino—"Selected ed."

2.—Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Arnold and Mr. Schroeter —(a) Adagio (Schubert); (b) Norwegian Dance (Grieg).

3.—Mr. W. H. Bailey —(a) Even Bravest Heart (Faust); (b) Two Grenadiers (Schumann).

4.—Mrs. P. St. A. Sharpham and Mrs. M. Portallion (Duets)—(a) Sing Joyous Bird (M. Phillips); (b) Serenade (Schubert).

5.—Mr. F. V. Whitta—Sir Walter Raleigh (Monologue).

6.—The Four B's—"Selected Numbers."

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*SOMALI	6,800	14th May	Bombay, Marseilles, London, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
CHITRAL	15,000	21st May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
RANCHI	17,000	4th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BANGALORE	6,500	11th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
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RAWALPINDI	17,000	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
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		1932.	
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KIDDERPORE	6,500	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Muli & Kobe.
*BANGALORE	6,500	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	17,000	9th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,000	12th May	Amoy, Shantou, Muli, Kobe & Osaka.
TANDA	7,000	16th May	Shantou, Muli, Kobe, Osaka & Yehwa.
TALMA	10,000	19th May	Amoy, Muli, Kobe & Yehwa.
NALDERA	10,000	19th May	Shanghai, Muli, Kobe & Yokohama.
PRBHUTAN	6,000	23rd May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
SANTHIA	8,000	2nd June	Amoy, Shantou, Muli, Kobe & Osaka.
KADMAR-I-HIND	12,000	2nd June	Shanghai, Muli, Kobe & Yokohama.
NANKIN	7,000	6th June	Shantou, Muli, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	16th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
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Retrenchment Commission's Recommendations

(Continued from Page 7.)

training college for Government teachers only, with a head who would not be, in addition, a headmaster of a school and with a highly qualified staff, sounds the reverse of cheap. Nor is any practicable suggestion made as to how the present difficulty of recruiting graduates, without subsidising their university training, is to be surmounted. The Government is at present exploring the possibility of attracting University graduates by the offer of a one year's course of special training.

Preferential Treatment For Local Children.

34.—It has come to the notice of the Commissioners that the parents of a considerable number of Chinese students who attend schools in Hong Kong are not domiciled in the Colony. The Colony's schools are maintained by the taxpayers either directly or indirectly, and it is only reasonable that, since they bear the financial burden, their children should in all cases have the preference in admission into schools and the granting of free places and scholarships. Any proposal for retrenchment in education at once affects the children of the Colony's taxpayers, and the Commissioners would favour any practical scheme for obliging those who, not being domiciled here, use the educational facilities provided by the local Government, to bear a proportionately greater share of the expenses (either in increased fees or some other method) than those resident in Hong Kong. No grants should be paid to grant-in-aid schools in respect of the children of such "absentee" parents. An exception to this being made in the case of British subjects living in an outport who send their children to be educated here.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 34.—The desirability of this proposal is open to question and the Government after full consideration in Executive Council is unable to adopt it.

The Taxpayer and the Cost of Education.

35.—Education, like public health services, is quantitative. Much or little, or even none at all, can be spent on it, according to the wishes of the community. Administrative services on the other hand have to be provided up to a certain minimum. The community should therefore be put in a position to realise what it means in dollars and cents to provide education. The way in which this could be done would be to allot annually to education a fixed lump sum, say, equal to half of the present expenditure of the Education Department, out of the general revenue of the Colony. Then if the public, functioning through the Board of Education, wished to extend education the necessary funds should be raised by an education rate, which

the Board would have power to impose, subject to an over-riding veto in the Governor. At present the Board has neither power nor responsibility. The Commissioners recommend that a scheme on these lines be adopted. At the same time the Board should be made more representative than it is at present, and its deliberations given full publicity.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 35.—This matter has been considered in Executive Council which was not in favour of the proposal. The Board of Education as at present constituted does very useful work and it is not considered desirable to make its meetings public. It is already sufficiently representative of educational interests.

Reduction of Staff.

36.—The Commissioners here put forward a scheme for the reduction of staff consequent upon the arrangements outlined as follows:—

(i) The number of the classes in Government schools, with the exception of the two senior classes in the secondary schools, should be increased, where space allows, up to a maximum of 35 instead of 30. Such classes should not be subdivided for teaching purposes.

(ii) The Heads of Schools should take an active part in the teaching of the Senior classes.

(iii) The number of correction periods should be limited.

(iv) The closing down of Queen's College and the transfer of the secondary classes to King's College will lessen the number of European masters required.

(v) The closing of Victoria British School and the amalgamation of its pupils with those of Quarry Bay School will involve the possible transfer of one member of the staff from Victoria British School to Quarry Bay School.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 36.—With the exception of that in sub-section (i), which Government does not feel able to adopt, all the proposals in this paragraph have been dealt with elsewhere in the Report on the Education Department.

37.—The scheme for reduction of staff is drawn up on these lines:—

(a) The services of those temporary mistresses, especially of those who are either

(i) Unqualified teachers,

(ii) Married women not dependent for their living upon their teaching work,

(iii) Wives of Government servants (unless exceptionally highly qualified) should wherever and as soon as possible be dispensed with.

In view of the findings of the Salaries Commission it may be generally considered that Government servants are adequately paid, and the Commissioners are therefore opposed even to the temporary employment of the wives of these servants except in a special emergency, and then only if these ladies have high qualifications.

These temporary mistresses who are retained in the service of the Department should without exception be paid on a dollar salary, and on a uniform scale as laid down by the Salaries Commission.

(b) The abolition of the posts of Head Master of Queen's College and at least five of the European staff on amalgamation of Queen's College and King's College.

(c) The provision in the estimates for 1932 for the appointment of six British masters should be abolished. If, however, any of these appointments have already been made, the Government should take no steps whatever to fill any vacancies caused by the retirement on pension or resignation, until this retrenchment of six has been effected.

(d) There should be a reduction of at least 20% of the Chinese Vernacular teachers.

(e) There should be a reduction of at least 20% of the Portuguese and Chinese teachers of English subjects.

(f) The posts of Pianist, Teacher of Singing, Boxing Instructor, two Carpentry Instructors, two Needlework and one Portuguese teacher should be abolished. These are all teachers of "extra" subjects, instruction in which should be paid for by the pupils themselves. It is better that teachers in these subjects should arrange with the parents as to their fees, otherwise they will draw their salaries even though there may be no one taking their particular subject.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 37 (a).—It is the Government's view that teachers should only be appointed on educational grounds. The material is very good. They are all paid in accordance with the recommendations of the Salaries Commission.

Paragraph 37. (b).—See paragraphs 18-18.

(c) There is in the 1932 Estimates a reduction in the approved establishment of 3 Masters and 3 Probationer Masters.

(d) and (e).—This will have to depend on the scheme referred to under paragraphs 18-18 above and on the future of the Vernacular Middle School. It is however difficult to see how any reduction in these lower grade, and therefore cheaper, teachers is to be effected, without depriving a corresponding number of children of education.

(f).—The posts of Boxing Instructor, Pianist and two Needlework Teachers have been abolished.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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Retrenchment Commission's
Recommendations

(Continued from Page 10.)

Inhabitants whose children it is proposed to educate therein, and near the populous of Old Kowloon City.

41.—The population of Kowloon numbers about 300,000. For the education of the sons of the Chinese section of this population the Government has provided one out-of-date District School at Yaumati, which is one of the most congested areas in the peninsula. It may be remarked in passing that not even this much provision is made for the education of the Chinese girls.

Further, while cognisant of the fact that the Diocesan Boys' School has filled an important place in the educational life of the Colony, the Commissioners cannot but wonder how Government reconciles its liberality in granting to the school this large site (covering as it does twenty-three acres) and the sum of \$175,000, while it permits the Central British School, where 240 boys and girls are educated, to be housed in a jumbled up collection of wooden huts with no proper school amenities.

42.—The Commissioners even at this late date would suggest that it might yet be possible to take over the Diocesan Boys' School as the new Central British School, sell that portion of the ground not required and, with part of the one million dollars which it is at present proposed to spend on the erection of the new Central British School, to provide instead a school for the Diocesan Boys in a building and situation more commensurate with the resources of that institution, and on a less ambitious scale than the existing building. From an inspection of the present premises it can be realised that the School has been built and the grounds laid out in the most lavish manner, with the result that the upkeep will be a heavy annual charge, and one which will very likely and from time to time cause applications to be made for further aid from the public funds of the Colony. Although such assistance might be considered a laudable action, the Commissioners feel that it would be unfair to finance only one single institution when it might mean neglect of the elementary education of those thousands for whom the Government at present does nothing, though the Commission considers that it will be compelled to do so in future. The Commissioners would, at this juncture point out that they can find no record in the Report of the Director of Education or of the Inspectors of English Schools of these officers having in any way commented upon the heavy expenditure on buildings by the Diocesan Boys' School, nor do they appear to have foreseen a possible default in the repayments to the Government, although they must have had sufficient details and statements of account to have realised the financial situation of the institution in question.

43.—The Commissioners would finally suggest that, if such an arrangement can be arrived at, the proceeds of the sale of the site of the present Central British School, together with the balance, after providing for the Diocesan Boys' School, of the one million dollars proposed for the erection of the new Central British School, be earmarked in the future, and as the finances of the Colony permit, to provide establishments which will be necessary for the provision of elementary education for the children of the Chinese residents of the Kowloon peninsula.

Government's Comment.

Paragraphs 38-48.—Government is in touch with the authorities of the Diocesan Boys' School and negotiations are proceeding. It would be premature at this stage to make any disclosure. The Executive Council is being kept fully informed. Incidentally it may be remarked, with regard to the last sentence of paragraph 39, that the loan of \$175,000 to the Diocesan Boys' School was made with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Secretary of State, the Executive Council, and of the Finance Committee which contains all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. The reference to the proposed new Central British School is based on inadequate information. Government is not aware of the source from which the Commissioners derived the figures. Our idea that the cost was to be one million dollars is not correct, as the

Board of Education, including the representative of the Kowloon Residents' Association, and with its concurrence. The cost is estimated at about half a million dollars for the buildings necessary to enable the present school buildings to be evacuated, but, the finances of the Colony will not permit the early commencement of the work, however desirable.

Treasury.

Considered purely as a department the Treasury is not in the opinion of the Commissioners overstuffed. The amount of revenue received over the counter at the Treasury is about 12 lakhs monthly and for each payment a receipt has to be given at the time. The Commissioners are glad to learn that it is proposed to instal machines for the issue of these receipts. Not only will this enable some reduction in clerical staff to be made, but it will enable receipts to be issued with the minimum of delay. Apart from this the Commissioners do not recommend any reduction, as they feel that it would only result in a loss in efficiency and hence in revenue.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 4.—This is the policy of Government.

5.—The Commissioners do not agree with the opinion that to fix exchange is to gamble. Consistently to settle, or consistently to remain from settling, would over a period of years allow the law of averages to come into operation, and would show the same result.

On the other hand to fix exchange enables the Government, whose revenue is in dollars, to know in advance how many dollars it will require in respect of all its commitments, both silver and sterling. If sterling be available in London for the Government's gold commitments this point is of course met, but if it be not available and contracts for supplies be entered into, to be paid later out of dollar revenues not yet in the Treasury, then exchange should be settled when the transaction is authorised. Care should be taken to obtain competitive rates when settling.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 5.—The recommendation contained in this paragraph is a matter which has as ardent advocates as it has opponents. Admittedly last year with the drop in the value of the Dollar Government would have gained had it fixed exchange.

On the other hand when the dollar tends to rise the effect might easily be disadvantageous to the Colony. The Government as at present advised is not prepared to accept this recommendation of the Commission.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 6.—The recommendation contained in this paragraph is a matter which has as ardent advocates as it has opponents. Admittedly last year with the drop in the value of the Dollar Government would have gained had it fixed exchange.

On the other hand when the dollar tends to rise the effect might easily be disadvantageous to the Colony. The Government as at present advised is not prepared to accept this recommendation of the Commission.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 6.—It is difficult to see what would be gained from adopting this suggestion. The liability for Widows' and Orphans' pensions should be shown in the statement of the Colony's Assets and Liabilities. The method of doing this is to show the prospective pensions of officers' widows and half the contributions (which they are entitled to withdraw on resignation or retirement) of bachelors. To show the contributions as revenue and to ignore the liability is unsound finance.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 6.—It is difficult to see what would be gained from adopting this suggestion. The liability for Widows' and Orphans' pensions is unlimited. Any figure purporting to show this liability would therefore be quite hypothetical.

7.—The Assistant Assessor should have a knowledge of Chinese. The assessment should also be more thoroughly overhauled.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 7.—Government has at all times been willing to accord full value to the importance of the Treasurer's post. The extent to which that importance can be realised in practice must depend largely on the personality of the holder of the post.

8.—The Commissioners in their report on the Colonial Secretary's Office have recommended that a number of matters hitherto dealt with by that office should in future be dealt with by the Treasury.

7.—The Assistant Assessor should have a knowledge of Chinese. The assessment should also be more thoroughly overhauled.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 8.—Government has at all times been willing to accord full value to the importance of the Treasurer's post. The extent to which that importance can be realised in practice must depend largely on the personality of the holder of the post.

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7.—The Assistant Assessor should have a knowledge of Chinese. The assessment should also be more thoroughly overhauled.

Government's Comment.

Paragraph 9.—It is proposed on the completion of the Census to appoint the officer who is in charge of that work a Cadet Officer of sixteen years seniority and with previous experience in the Treasury, as an Assistant Treasurer.

4.—The Commissioners urge most strongly that surplus balances be reduced to terms of dollars and remitted regularly and immediately.

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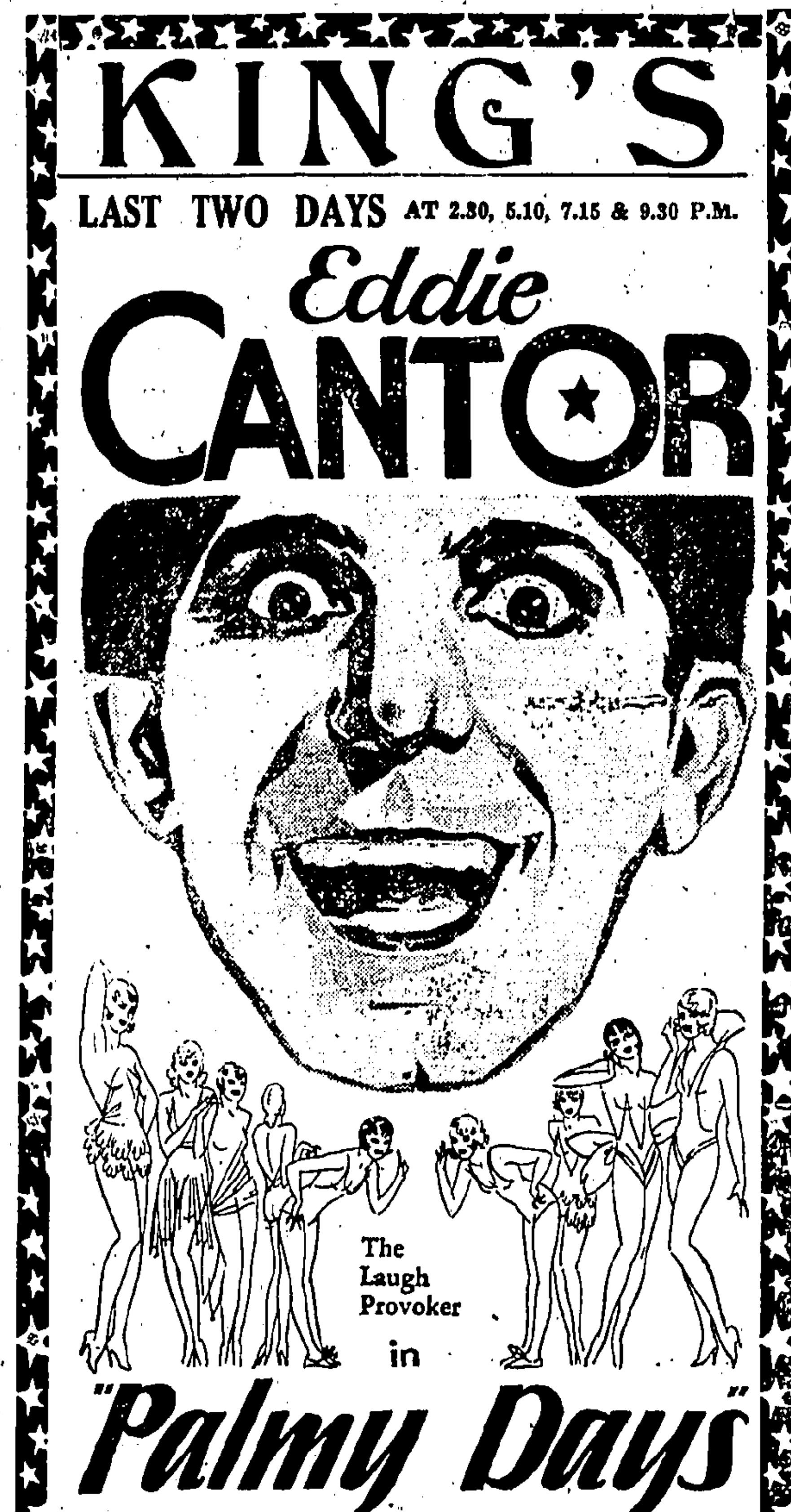
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A World Full of Engineers:

Having promised in jest to address the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club on the subject of the World's most crowded profession, Mr. Steen Sehested, B.Sc. (Copenhagen), M. I. Dan. C.E. found that he had to keep to his bargain. He treated the members to a delightfully whimsical talk, for the most part in the abstract, but with occasional references to concrete, on aspects of engineering.

He dismissed the claim of the medical profession to be the most crowded by reciting the opinion of the Emperor Tiberius that every man over 30 who is not his own best physician is a fool. And fools were legion! He was equally cavalierly in his treatment of the legal profession. People found themselves repeatedly caught in the most dreadful messes, which would not be possible if they were lawyers! He quoted every man's childhood in support of his contention, however, that every man was by nature an engineer—from early playing with puddles as the basis of drainage, irrigation and canalisation schemes, to the building of sand castles at the seaside. Children were happiest in pursuit of the great profession born in all—the profession of engineering.

A Warning.

He divided the vast body of adult engineers into two groups; those who knew all that was to be known of the world's greatest and most intricate science, and those who knew very little, and that in a tiny branch, and who knew that, however much they strove, they would never accumulate more than an infinitesimal store of knowledge; and the principle gain of whose little steps forward was a multiplication of complexities. These latter were called qualified engineers, not in counter-distinction to the others, but mainly as a warning of their limitations.

Engineering was the one profession that satisfied both spiritual and physical cravings; which took one off the beaten track. It was the profession of high adventure on fields of research and in the wilds as well.

Speaking of "the Rest," who came behind the titled engineers who possessed Westminster offices, Mr. Sehested suggested that the planter had done more civil engineering in Malaya than any other branch of the engineering profession.

The spell cast by engineering never quite lost its grip. Occasionally it produced brainstorms which might pass without damage, or benefit by producing epoch-making inventions. One might play at gold-making and produce gun-powder.

He attributed the discovery of his own particular medium of expression, re-inforced concrete, to humble members of "the Rest"—to Monier, a market gardener who wanted to produce satisfactory flower-pots, and who had no idea of his good luck; Hennebique, a stone-mason, and Wayss, a retired publican.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

VALUE OF X-RAYS IN SURGERY.

Early Efforts.

Princess Marie Louise presided in mail week at the annual meeting of the St. George's Hospital Ladies' Association, which has been formed to raise funds in aid of the hospital. Miss P. Vaughan Morgan, secretary, stated that the Rose Day of the hospital last year raised £3,100.

Dr. Stanley Melville, hon. radiologist to the hospital, spoke on the discovery of X-rays and their value in medicine and surgery. He said that on November 8, 1895, Rontgen, working in his laboratory at the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, started the scientific world by the announcement of the discovery of new rays differing from light rays.

At the same time, in England, Sir William Crookes made a similar discovery. Rontgen gave the rays the name of "X" (the unknown) rays.

Accidental Discovery.

The use of the rays in medical practice was said to have been suggested by the accidental exposure of some photographic plates in a room where experiments with X-rays were being carried out. On one of the plates, when developed, the shadow of the bones of the boy's fingers was distinctly visible.

In 1898, when he (Dr. Melville) began the work of developing the use of X-rays to medicine and surgery, he found that a number of enthusiasts were similarly engaged, with poor apparatus and little encouragement.

In the Tirah Campaign the X-rays were used for the first time in military operations. But when it was proposed in the House of Commons in 1898 to use the rays in the Soudan Campaign, the then Secretary of State for War stated that the Senior Medical Officer had been unable to trace a single case among the wounded in the Tirah Campaign where the apparatus had been of any special use.

Fortunately, the then Director of the R.A.M.C. brought his influence to bear, and the Army sent to the Soudan was equipped with as good apparatus as was possible.

Aid to Diagnosis.

There was no department of medicine or surgery in which X-rays were not now used. No longer had the surgeon to be asked, except in the rarest cases, to make an exploratory operation.

In the study of internal medicine the X-rays did not at first yield much promise of success. But now the diagnosis of most chest conditions, diseases of the lungs, pleurisy, tumours of the lung, were all greatly aided by X-rays.

This progress was not arrived at without grave difficulties and dangers. More than one of the earlier investigators died from dangers inherent to the practice of X-ray work, and what was causing the dangers was unknown.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WORLD CENTRE FOR EXPLORERS.

Research Institute to Be Built at Cambridge.

An institute for Polar research is about to be built at Cambridge, in memory of Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the explorer.

Men are still prepared to risk death among the icy wastes of the polar regions—Cambridge is sending three expeditions north of the Arctic circle this year—and it is hoped that this Institute will become an international centre for the pooling of knowledge about the poles.

Dr. A. C. Seward, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, said:—

"Plans are being prepared, and building will probably start about mid-Summer. The new Institute should be ready early next year."

"Money raised as a memorial to Captain Scott was handed over to Cambridge University on condition that a Polar Research Institute was founded and a suitable building erected within 10 years."

"The institute was established seven years ago. Now, thanks largely to a gift of £4,000 from the Pilgrim Trust, we have sufficient money to erect a suitable building."

Results of Expeditions.

Professor Frederick Debenham, Professor of Geography in the University and director of the institute, explained that the purpose of the institute was essentially practical.

"We want to provide facilities for those going on Polar expeditions," he said, "but most of all we want to prepare and publish the results of their work."

"I hope the Institute will become a recognised centre for map-making. A library, which we hope will become one of the best in the world dealing with the Poles, is being gathered together."

"There will also be a small museum. Specimens of sledging gear, clothing, cookers, instruments and Polar equipment of all kinds will be collected. It is often possible to get good tips for new expeditions by studying how they managed the old ones."

Telling Yarns.

"Certain relics of great Polar explorers will be among our treasures. We have already Captain Scott's navigation book for his last expedition and many relics of Sir John Franklin."

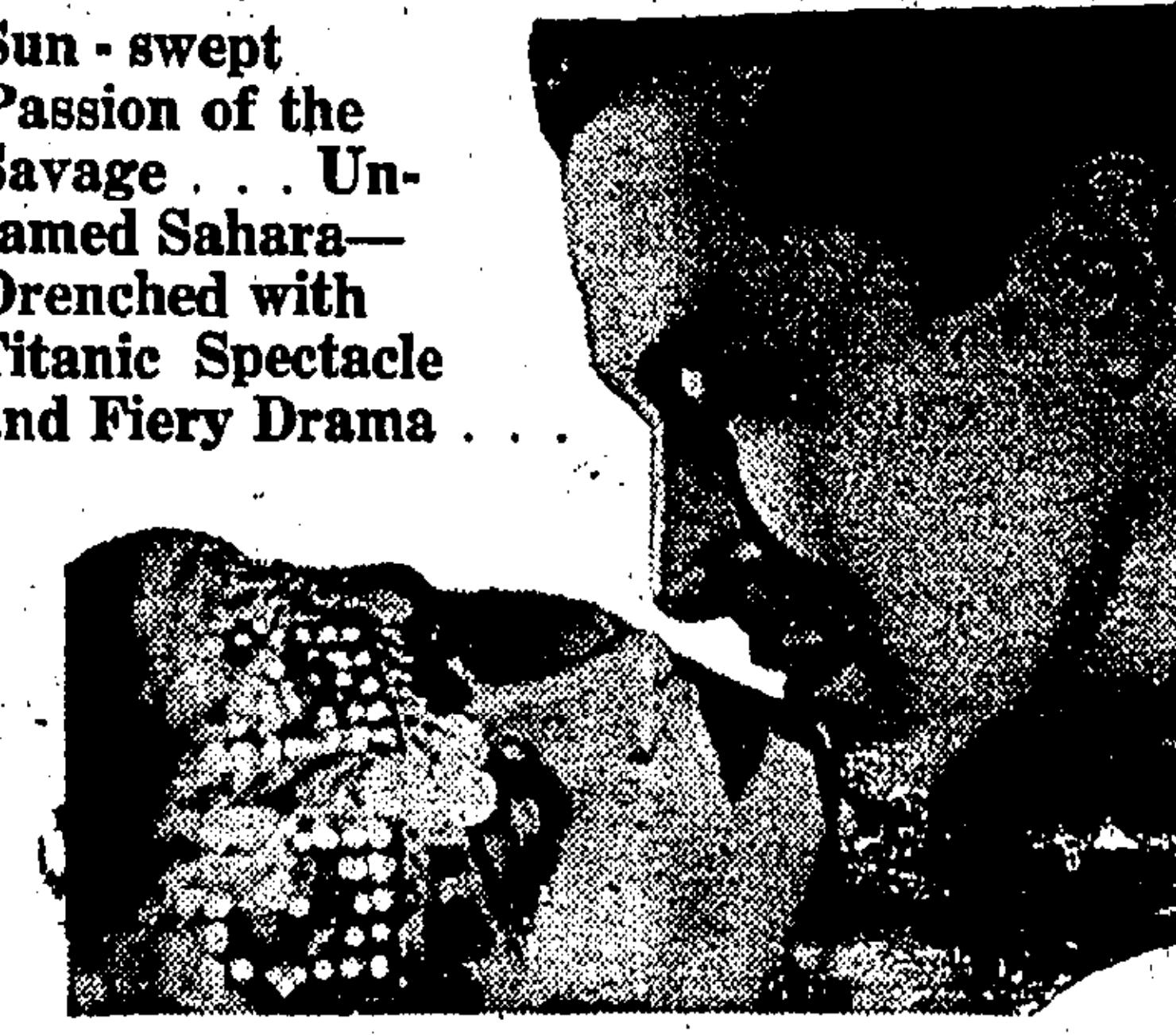
"Scott himself had a genius for friendship, and apart from the scientific side we want to provide a place where folk who love the Arctic can meet and smoke and yarn in comfort."

In 1920 the death at a very early age of Dr. Ironside Bruce and the serious illness of some of the people employed in handling radium about the same time caused a great sensation. The very existence of this great aid in diagnosis and treatment was on its trial, and the name of St. George's Hospital would forever be associated with what was done in the discovery of protective remedies.

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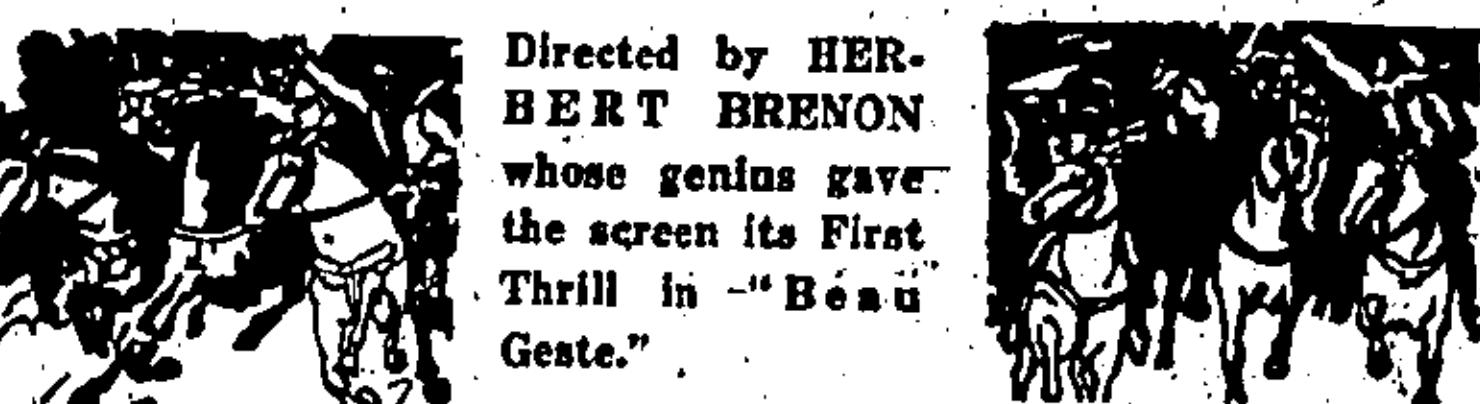
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